

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Of the California Institution for the Education of the

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE

Twenty-four Months ending June 30, 1884.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1884.



SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Of the California Institution for the Education of the

DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,

FOR THE

Twenty-four Months ending June 30, 1884.



SACRAMENTO :

STATE OFFICE, JAMES J. AYERS, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1884.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. K. P. HARMON, President.....Oakland
 E. H. WOOLSEY, Vice-President.....Oakland
 GEO. D. DORNIN.....Berkeley
 R. A. REDMAN.....Oakland
 GEO. H. ROGERS.....San Francisco
 W. L. PRATIER.....Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL,

WARRING WILKINSON, M.A.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

GEO. B. GOODALL, M.A., Miss ANNA B. CARTER,
 HENRY FRANK, Miss ANNIE WARREN,
 DOUGLAS TILDEN, Miss M. A. DUTCH,
 Miss K. A. CRANDALL.

TEACHER OF ARTICULATION,

Mrs. A. B. WILKINSON.

TEACHER OF DRAWING,

THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND,

CHARLES T. WILKINSON, Mrs. A. R. GOODALL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

GEO. B. GOODALL, M.A.

Dr. A. BARKAN.....Expert Oculist and Aurist
 Dr. H. T. LEGLER.....Physician
 W. E. ZANDER.....Clerk

MATRONS,

Mrs. H. B. WILLARD, Miss J. OSGOOD,
 Miss M. J. WISEMAN.

E. P. PIKE.....Foreman Carpenter Shop
 S. E. WATSON.....Foreman Printing Office
 FRED. HANSEN.....Engineer

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND, }
BERKELEY, November 7, 1884. }

To his Excellency GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor:

SIR: The Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, to whom by law is intrusted the management of this interesting department of public instruction, herewith respectfully submit their report for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1884.

By reference to the report of the Principal, it will be seen that there have been under instruction one hundred and seventy-five pupils during the period referred to. This shows a yearly increase of about five per centum, which is about the ratio of increase for a long series of years.

The health of the pupils has been good, a fact due to the excellent sanitary construction of the buildings, and the ceaseless care of the officers in immediate charge.

The Treasurer's statement shows a satisfactory condition of financial matters. The actual current receipts and expenditures have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From State appropriation, fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.....	\$40,000 00
From State appropriation, fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.....	43,999 70
Principal.....	3,036 05
Total receipts.....	<u>\$87,035 75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current expenses, as per Treasurer's statement, and Principal's dissections.....	\$83,576 18
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$84,576 18</u>

A statement of the invested funds of the institution will also be found in the Treasurer's report. It shows that the "Durham" and the "Strauss" funds are slightly increased over the original sums received. The benefit to the institution and its pupils from the interest of these funds has been very great.

The department of oral instruction has received during the past two years that attention which its importance deserves. The Board is of the opinion that such pupils as show aptitude for speech, especially those who have once had the advantage of hearing, should have training in articulation and lip reading, and to this end the Board desires to enlarge the teaching force in this direction as fast as means will allow.

The earnest wish and intention of the Board to reopen the mechanical department has been carried out during the last year. A carpenter shop and printing office have been started with the limited appropriation made by the last Legislature, and the progress already made by the pupils in these handicrafts is most commendable. The Board invites the special attention of your Excellency and the coming Legislature to this interesting feature of the institution's work.

The new bakery and cooking school for girls will be completed about the first of January, when another important addition will be made to the equipment of the school.

The needs of the institution for its support and development, as set forth in the Principal's report, are an abundant water supply, a new barn and cow shed, improvement of the grounds, a coal house, fitting up a gymnasium, and illustrative school apparatus. These are all important and essential improvements, for which the Board asks the favorable consideration of your Excellency and the coming Legislature.

The Board would also call your Excellency's attention to the report of State Engineer Hall, made two years ago, concerning a sewerage system for the benefit of this institution and the University of California. It is sincerely hoped that some provision will be made whereby the waste may be safely disposed of and an additional safeguard to the health of the children be secured.

The Directors take this occasion to bear testimony to the faithfulness and zeal of the officers in charge of the internal affairs of the institution. They have every reason to believe that in plan of construction and organization, in efficiency of its officers, and in results of instruction, the California school for the deaf and dumb and the blind ranks favorably with the best schools of the country. This belief is the result of personal observation on the part of some of the Directors and the testimony of visitors from abroad. It is referred to in no spirit of self laudation, but of thankfulness for the liberality of California in fostering this great beneficeence.

Respectfully submitted.

A. K. P. HARMON,
President.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Directors of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report for the twenty-four months, ending June 30, 1884, the same being for the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of the existence of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind:

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

Since the last biennial report the movement of pupils has been as follows:

On the rolls June 30, 1882:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys	69	
Girls	43	
	112	
BLIND.		
Boys	10	
Girls	14	
	24	
Total both classes		136

The admissions since same date have been:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys	16	
Girls	11	
	27	
BLIND.		
Boys	9	
Girls	3	
	12	
Total admissions		39
Total under instruction		175

There have been graduated and discharged:

DEAF AND DUMB.		
Boys	9	
Girls	4	
	13	
Died	1	
	14	
BLIND.		
Boys	3	
Girls	6	
	9	
Total deductions		23
On rolls June 30, 1884		152
Admitted since opening of term		14
On rolls October 1, 1884		166

HEALTH.

During the two years covered by this report the health of the pupils has been excellent, as a rule. No epidemic of any kind has found lodgment within the institution. Some sporadic cases of diphtheria have occurred, but all have yielded to the prompt remedies used, and the faithful care of physician and matrons. A few days before the close of school, Dolores Olivas, a resident of Santa Barbara, died of consumption. It was a case of hereditary predisposition, which no skill or watchfulness could overcome. The disease did its fatal work slowly and painlessly during a period of nearly four years, and the final dissolution was a gentle and welcome release.

THE SCHOOLS.

The progress of the pupils has been satisfactory. The teachers have been zealous and painstaking—the pupils have been diligent and docile. Our classes are too large, and the grading necessarily imperfect; but this is inevitable with a small number of pupils and a limited number of teachers. With every year's increase we shall come nearer to perfect gradation, and consequently do more efficient work with less exhausting labor on the part of the teachers. The two annual examinations have been searching and severe. It is intended that the standard of questioning shall be as near as possible that of the best city schools of equal grade, making no allowance for the fearful obstacles of deafness and blindness. This obstacle we mean to be overcome by the zeal and industry of pupil and teacher. That we come short of our ideal in individual cases must be admitted, but we are led to believe that the average attainments of the pupils of this institution will compare favorably with those of pupils educated in common schools throughout the State.

The course of study and the methods employed have not been materially changed during the last two years. The equipment of the schools has been improved by the purchase of a full set of Leuterman's Charts, and of Prang's "Natural History Series." These admirable illustrations of animal, vegetable, and insect life, not only add to the interest and cheerfulness of the classroom, but are suggestive to the pupils and helpful to the teacher. But more of this sort of thing is needed. A thousand dollars could be profitably spent in the purchase of models, maps, pictures, and specimens of various kinds, to say nothing of physical and philosophical apparatus. If object teaching is of advantage to the normal child, it becomes absolutely essential to the deaf or blind. A man trained to scientific methods and nomenclature may identify specimens from published descriptions, but no language can convey to the deaf-mute or blind child a definite and correct idea of a grain of wheat or a piece of coal, while a moment's handling of these products fixes forever in the mind their distinguishing characteristics. For this reason, a museum should be attached to every institution of this kind. The microscope, magic lantern, and stereoscope, are also important aids in educational work, and for the deaf and dumb especially, are of great pleasure and profit. It is hoped that the coming Legislature will appropriate money to expend in this direction, and thus facilitate a teaching task which is hard enough at best.

The department of oral instruction and lip reading has been in

successful operation since the publication of the last report. There have been under instruction forty pupils, distributed among seven classes. They have had an hour a day of training in articulation, and the result has been as favorable as could be expected. Of course the attainments of the pupils have been varied, and in making an estimate of progress one has to consider the starting point. The public generally is not aware of a distinction, well understood by those engaged in this profession, between the congenital and the semi-mute. The child born with malformed or defective organs of hearing grows up a mute, not from lack of vocal organs, but because he does not know how to use them. He has to be taught this use by long and patient process. Having no ear to guide and correct his speech the utterance is apt to be harsh and unmusical, while the tax upon the brain in remembering the phonetic power of our queerly spelled English words, is constant and severe; and yet excellent results, in the way of articulation, are sometimes obtained from these children who have never heard a sound.

But many children who find their way to institutions for the deaf and dumb are not born deaf. They are made deaf by the various diseases incident to childhood, such as scarlet and brain fevers, spinal meningitis and measles, these four maladies being responsible for about forty per cent of the pupils in this school. If the misfortune occurs before the child is eight or ten years of age, he gradually loses by disuse or forgetfulness the language he has previously acquired, and comes to be a *semi-mute*, not a very logical term, but, as before said, sufficiently well understood by those engaged in this work. With this class the teaching of articulation is to revive the lost power of speech, or to correct the habit of imperfect utterance and of misuse of the vocal organs, into which the child has unconsciously fallen; and whatever may be thought of the expediency of teaching speech to a congenital mute, there is no question as to its advantage for the child who has retained some memory of the "lost art."

The *personnel* of the institution has not been largely changed since the last report. Miss C. E. Handy, teacher of articulation, resigned in September, 1882, and after some delay Miss Annie B. Garrett, of New York, was engaged to take her place, otherwise the corps of teachers remains the same. Dr. H. T. Legler was elected Physician, vice Dr. P. Wheeler, term expired. Mrs. M. S. Billings, Matron of Boys' Home No. 1, has resigned, and Miss M. A. Wiseman, an assistant matron, has been promoted to her place.

THE TRADE SCHOOLS.

The most notable event in the history of the institution for the past two years has been the reestablishment of an industrial department, for which the last Legislature made a small appropriation. Though the amount was but \$2,500, the money has been so judiciously expended as to make a good beginning in the equipment of a wood-working shop and a printing office. The latter is rather rudimentary in its appointments, but sufficient type and material have been purchased to give employment to ten or twelve boys, and their progress in type setting has been such as to justify further expenditure and development in this direction. A small monthly magazine has been published, that the pupils may have experience in practical work, and at the same time afford the public an opportunity of noting the prog-

ress and attainments which the nimble fingered deaf mute can make in a handieraft, remunerative, respectable, and peculiarly fitted to his silent life. As means increase we hope to add the somewhat kindred art of wood engraving to this department of instruction.

A further appropriation is needed for machinery to complete the furnishing and facilitate the economical working of the printing office.

The shop for teaching the use of wood working tools is better equipped, and equally successful in its operations. Ten benches, and as many sets of first class tools, have been purchased and put in place. A ten-horse power engine supplied with steam from the laundry boiler; a pony planing machine; a circular saw, with adjustable table; a jig saw, and a turning lathe, have been set up, with all proper shafting, connections, and belting.

The method of instruction pursued has been what is known as the "Russian system," by which a pupil is first taught the construction and framing of the fifteen or twenty fundamental forms to which all carpentry and cabinet making are reduced. The boys spend two hours a day in the shop, and the course should be completed in two hundred and forty hours, or one hundred and twenty days, of two hours each. The lad who took the prize for a set of best constructions, a boy fourteen years old, completed the course in two hundred and sixteen hours, and his work was declared by the competent judge who inspected the models, to be not discreditable to an average journeyman. Altogether, this department of the institution is a just matter of pride and gratification to the Board and to the State.

The new bakery and cooking school, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 was made, has not yet been completed, but it is hoped that the building will be erected and furnished before the Legislature convenes. The education of girls in the practical duties of the household and kitchen is a subject quite fully discussed in my last report, and nothing has occurred to change the views therein expressed. It offers to the young woman who must depend upon her own resources, a respectable and remunerative employment; it fits her to assume the important duties of wife and head of the household; it makes her a help and not a burden in the home of her parents; and, above all, it teaches her that domestic service is not a menial employment, but a respectable way of earning a livelihood. It thus has the effect, which all education in handicrafts has, of dignifying, not labor, but the laborer, an end which should be the purpose and endeavor of every school and government.

LIBRARY.

In the plan of the new school building, a room was set apart for library purposes, and during the past two years the beginning of a book collection has been made.

The library fund, which, by the proceeds of exhibitions, small bequests, and accumulated interest, had grown to about \$3,000, was drawn upon for fitting up cases, costing \$750, and \$1,000 was appropriated for the purchase of books. Cyclopedias, lexicons, standard histories, works of science and fiction, and general literature, to the number of about one thousand volumes, have been bought, and arranged upon the shelves. There is room for about two thousand volumes more, which we hope to accumulate from year to year.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

The grounds of the institution have been somewhat improved since the date of the last report, although the Legislature failed to make the much needed appropriation therefor. The money required was taken from the accumulated interest of the Durham Fund, the items of expenditure being accounted for in the financial statement. A stone terrace wall has been constructed in front of the educational building, with a flight of granite steps properly buttressed, so that visitors are now enabled to enter the front door, instead of gaining access by the rear porches, as has been the case for the two years since the school house has been occupied. The stretch below the terrace has been filled and graded, and the drives covered with rock. No shrubbery or grass has been planted, the lateness of the season and the scarcity of water making it not advisable to do so.

While the general appearance of the grounds has been vastly improved, there remains much to be done. A granite coping is needed to finish the terrace wall; surface gutters, to carry off the surplus water; a suitable entrance gateway, somewhat in keeping with the extent and plan of the grounds and the dignity of the State. The fencing of the whole property needs repairs, and much of it reconstruction. Built fifteen years ago, the portion around the hill and pasture lands, originally a four-board fence, has suffered from the field fires, which from time to time have swept over the hills, and has been patched with barbed wire till it affords little protection to our cattle or pasture.

The part inclosing the building site, gardens, and orchards, was constructed of square-topped, rough, pine pickets, now weather-beaten and unsightly.

There should be seventy-six rods of handsome front fence, high and strong enough to keep out marauders, and eighty rods of a cheaper, but effective sort, for side barriers, as protection to the orchards and garden.

Another indispensable improvement is a new barn and cow house. The present buildings are rickety and unwholesome. The barn was originally a cheap structure on the farm when purchased, eighteen years ago. It has long since served its purpose, and should now give place to a well arranged horse and stock barn, with capacity for stowing hay, feed, and agricultural implements, and special facilities for the economical care and feeding of cows, whose milk product already forms an important factor in the domestic administration of the institution.

The water question is still unsettled. A bill appropriating \$4,000 for this purpose was passed by both branches of the Legislature in 1883, but in the confusion of adjournment it somehow failed to reach the Governor's office, and was consequently lost. The bill was engrossed, and the State Printer held the receipt for its delivery to the clerk of the committee, but no farther trace could be found. As there was no opposition to the bill, there is no reason to suppose that the miscarriage was due to any unworthy motive, but was simply one of those accidents which sometimes occur in the best ordered legislative bodies. It is hoped, however, that the loss will be made good at the coming session.

A coal house for the storing of at least a year's supply of coal is also much needed. A convenient space has been graded adjoining

the site of the bakery and engine house, where a shed can be easily and cheaply constructed. The facilities for dumping from above would not only enable carts quickly to unload, but an arrangement of screens could be made, by which, at the same time, the fine and coarse coal would be separated. I trust the Board will urge upon the Legislature these various improvements.

I desire again to bring to your notice the need of a gymnasium. The same reasons urged in my last report exist to-day. The room is ready; the physical welfare of the pupils, especially the blind, calls for it; and the expenditure required is not large. I am sure the Legislature will not begrudge so important a feature in the equipment of the school.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In presenting the following statement it is proper to say that it represents the actual receipts and expenditures for the two years under consideration. It has nothing to do with the balances, overdrafts, or deficits of previous years. It is intended for the use of those who are not versed in the technical methods of bookkeeping, and, taken in connection with the "Principal's dissections," gives the cost and quantity of the various articles consumed, and of the departments:

Receipts.

From State appropriation for two fiscal years ending June 30, 1884.....	\$83,999 70
From Principle.....	3,036 05
Total	<u>\$87,035 75</u>

Disbursements.

For salaries and wages	\$41,019 77
For groceries and provisions	17,594 92
For clothing	1,503 88
For furniture.....	2,036 44
For building and repairs.....	3,982 90
For fuel and lights.....	7,501 38
For laundry.....	2,275 13
For stable and dairy.....	3,690 83
For miscellaneous expenses.....	3,970 93
For salary Secretary and Treasurer.....	1,000 00
Total disbursements for ordinary current expenses for two years.....	<u>\$84,576 18</u>

Cost to the State per annum	\$42,288 09
Average attendance.....	153
Cost per capita.....	\$276 39

As a rule comparative statements of cost are of little value, because conditions are so varied. Number of pupils, proximity of coal fields, and sources of food supplies, and especially wages of servants, are all important factors to be taken into consideration. It is therefore with some hesitation that the following table of statistics is offered, carefully compiled from the latest report of each institution named:

STATE.	Class.	Per Capita.
Massachusetts -----	Blind -----	\$320 00
Massachusetts -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	325 00
Connecticut -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	271 00
New York, city -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	285 00
New York, Rome -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	261 00
New York, city -----	Blind -----	292 00
New York, Batavia -----	Blind -----	262 00
Pennsylvania -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	297 00
Pennsylvania -----	Blind -----	289 00
Maryland -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	290 00
Maryland -----	Blind -----	266 00
Washington -----	Deaf and Dumb -----	605 00
Virginia -----	Deaf and Dumb and Blind -----	375 00

Average cost per capita of thirteen Eastern institutions, \$318.

These figures are presented merely to convince those who are unacquainted with this work, and who compare the cost of this institution with that of insane asylums, that there must be conditions pertaining to the education of the deaf and the blind which do not enter into the care and support of the insane.

There will probably be not less than one hundred and seventy-five pupils to provide for during the coming two years, which, at \$265 per capita, will require an appropriation of \$45,500 per annum. The other special appropriations that ought to be made are as follows:

For fencing -----	\$5,000 00
For improving grounds -----	5,000 00
For increasing water supply -----	4,000 00
For new barn and cow sheds -----	8,000 00
For illustrative apparatus -----	1,000 00
For coal house -----	1,000 00
For fitting up gymnasium -----	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,000 00

These are all improvements that are absolutely essential to the effective working of the institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It may not be known to the public that the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne was a sculptor of no inconsiderable merit, and that many years ago she executed a bust of Laura Bridgeman, the celebrated deaf, dumb, and blind pupil of Dr. Howe, in Boston. This forgotten work has recently been brought to light through the exertions of George H. Holden, Esq., of Providence, Rhode Island; and a wealthy lady of Boston, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks, has generously borne the expense of having casts made and sent to the various institutions for the blind. This school has received a copy, and we desire hereby to express our appreciation of the interesting gift, and our thanks to the donor.

The bust represents a girl about twelve or fourteen years old, and shows many of the characteristics which Laura Bridgeman developed and yet retains.

The cast attracts much attention from visitors, many of whom have heard of the pupil who made Dr. Howe famous.

The following papers have been sent free to the institution, and in the name of the pupils we hereby return acknowledgment and thanks for the same: *Sacramento Weekly Bee*, *The Deaf-mute Journal*, *The Michigan Deaf-mute Mirror*, *The Mutes' Companion*, *The Goodson Gazette*, *The Tablet*, *The Kansas Star*, *The Deaf-mute Optic*, *The Nebraska Mute Journal*, *The Vis-a-Vis*, *The Deaf-mute Hawkeye*, *The Wisconsin Deaf-mute Times*, *The Deaf-mute Advance*, *Our Little People*, and the *Valentin Haüy*.

We are also under obligations to the Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education at Washington, for the publications of that department. These "circulars of information" and reports have all direct bearing upon educational matters; are timely and suggestive, and of great interest to the teacher who wishes to keep pace with the movement of the day in his profession.

We also desire to return thanks to the management of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for passes, and half fares to pupils, the pecuniary condition of whose parents and guardians made such favor a great boon to them.

Dr. R. E. Cole, of Oakland, is also entitled to thanks for his gratuitous and skillful services in dentistry.

With grateful appreciation of the coöperation and confidence which has been extended to me by the present Board, and its predecessors for twenty years, this report is respectfully submitted.

WARRING WILKINSON,
Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND,
BERKELEY, November 1, 1884.

PRINCIPAL'S DISSECTIONS OF EXPENDITURES FOR TWENTY-FOUR MONTHS,
ENDING JUNE 30, 1884.

Groceries and Provisions.

Allspice, 18 pounds	\$4 50
Ammonia, 36 quarts	9 00
Arrowroot, 10 pounds	2 62
Bacon, 145 pounds	23 83
Baking powder, 72 pounds	32 50
Bath brick, 2 dozen	2 75
Beans, 2,586 pounds	93 81
Bread	46 25
Buckwheat, 318 pounds	14 97
Butter, 9,007 pounds	2,516 26
Canned goods	173 05
Capers, 3 dozen	6 00
Carb. ammonia, 11 pounds	3 05
Carb. soda, 64 pounds	3 84
Cayenne pepper, 2½ pounds	81
Cheese, 1,204 pounds	205 86
Chicory, 676 pounds	47 58
Chocolate, 74 pounds	16 10
Cinnamon, ground, 35 pounds	9 63
Cinnamon, whole, 4¾ pounds	71
Citron, 20 pounds	4 68
Cloves, ground	50
Cloves, whole, 5 pounds	3 25
Cocanut, ground, 19 pounds	7 10
Coffee, 1,736 pounds	209 78
Amount carried forward	\$3,437 43

Amount brought forward	\$3,437 43
Cooking wine	16 40
Cornstarch, 60 pounds	6 30
Cornmeal, 1,000 pounds	26 15
Crackers, 2,434 pounds	151 18
Cracked wheat, 825 pounds	24 10
Cranberries, 2 barrels	33 00
Cream tartar, 22 pounds	8 90
Crushed Indian, 120 pounds	9 75
Currants, 574 pounds	54 17
Eggs, 300 dozen	108 56
Extracts	11 13
Farina, 40 pounds	4 25
Fish, fresh, 3,046 pounds	180 78
Fish, salt, 1,390 pounds	108 95
Flour, white, 357 barrels	1,963 58
Flour, graham, 6 barrels	33 22
Fruit, dried, 2,795 pounds	304 24
Fruit, fresh	265 82
Gelatine, 4 dozen	7 00
Ginger, ground, 60 pounds	13 53
Hams, 537 pounds	98 84
Hominy, 330 pounds	15 90
Honey	6 30
Hops, dried, 23 pounds	10 70
Horseradish	4 50
Hulled corn	4 50
Lard, 1,640 pounds	239 54
Macaroni	39 55
Mace, 12 pounds	7 99
Malt, 55 pounds	1 10
Meat, 66,599 pounds	5,760 48
Molasses, 134 gallons	30 05
Mustard, 86 pounds	14 95
Nutmegs, 5 pounds	4 50
Oatmeal, 800 pounds	40 75
Olive oil, 15 dozen	74 50
Oysters	5 00
Pearl barley, 150 pounds	8 25
Pepper, black, 90 pounds	16 09
Peas, split, 25 pounds	1 37
Pickles, 20 gallons	6 20
Potatoes, 78,751 pounds	865 71
Potted meats	35 15
Poultry	178 17
Raisins, 10 boxes	24 00
Rice, 1,500 pounds	80 50
Sago, 50 pounds	3 70
Saleratus, 48 pounds	3 00
Salt soda, 3,927 pounds	68 79
Salt, coarse, 2,270 pounds	15 31
Salt, table, 3,980 pounds	31 30
Sapolio, 18 dozen	18 00
Sauce, Worcestershire, 4 gallons	6 00
Silicon, 11 dozen	11 40
Soap, brown, 6,380 pounds	396 00
Soap, castile, 924 pounds	138 55
Soap, toilet	15 35
Sugar, brown, 12,445 pounds	1,070 36
Sugar, crushed, 2,047 pounds	236 26
Sugar, granulated, 2,954 pounds	334 52
Sugar, powdered, 660 pounds	82 92
Syrup, 808 gallons	479 97
Tapioca, 30 pounds	2 40
Tea, 678 pounds	258 30
Thyme, sage, etc.	1 78
Vegetables	17 45
Vermicelli	24 00
Vinegar, 137 gallons	31 43
Yeast, compressed	4 10
Amount carried forward	\$17,594 92
Amount carried forward	\$17,594 92

Amount brought forward ----- \$17,594 92

Salaries and Wages.

Principal and teachers -----	\$22,113 03	
Physician, clerk and matrons -----	6,929 94	
Servants and services -----	10,978 50	
Gardener -----	720 00	
Extra labor -----	9 00	
Foreman printing office -----	221 00	
Foreman mattress shop -----	48 30	
Treasurer -----	1,000 00	
		\$42,019 77

Clothing.

Bark -----	\$1 60	
Blacking, 30 dozen -----	17 18	
Blacking brushes, 5 dozen -----	17 25	
Boots and shoes -----	400 79	
Buttons -----	11 57	
Clothes brushes -----	2 00	
Collars, paper -----	13 30	
Collar buttons -----	1 60	
Combs -----	12 05	
Corsets -----	3 00	
Dress goods -----	94 53	
Dressmaker -----	30 00	
Flannel -----	1 00	
Hair brushes -----	4 50	
Handkerchiefs -----	6 00	
Hats -----	44 96	
Hose -----	47 70	
Knitting cotton and yarn -----	9 40	
Machine oil -----	25	
Marking ink -----	7 50	
Merino shirts and drawers -----	34 17	
Nail brushes -----	3 25	
Neckties -----	1 13	
Overalls -----	18 25	
Pants -----	6 50	
Pins and needles -----	11 13	
Repairing boots and shoes -----	328 65	
Rubber overshoes -----	30 41	
Scissors -----	2 75	
Shirts, check -----	43 00	
Shirts, white -----	30 90	
Shoe laces -----	7 65	
Silesia -----	12 18	
Suits of clothes -----	199 00	
Suspenders -----	9 52	
Thread and cotton -----	30 24	
Tooth brushes -----	2 62	
Trimmings -----	6 35	
		\$1,503 88

Furniture.

Baskets -----	\$4 50	
Bedsteads -----	144 00	
Bed ticks and ticking -----	19 43	
Blankets -----	113 00	
Brooms -----	82 50	
Carpets and lining -----	37 25	
Carpet cleaning -----	79 38	
Chairs -----	44 50	
Chamois skins -----	3 10	
Clock repairing and keys -----	16 80	
Crockery, cutlery and glassware -----	313 22	
Curtains and curtain goods -----	27 00	
Dust brushes -----	45 50	
Dust pans -----	4 75	
Feathers -----	34 40	
Feather dusters -----	32 55	
Amount carried forward -----	\$1,001 88	\$61,118 57

Amount brought forward	\$1,001 88	\$61,118 57
Gas and lamp chimneys	13 50	
Hair	101 21	
Kitchen utensils	62 53	
Looking glasses	15 00	
Mattresses and repairing	76 07	
Mop cloths	56 50	
Mop handles	12 38	
Mosquito netting	50	
Music stand	15 00	
Napkins	14 00	
Pails, wooden	7 48	
Paper bags	3 18	
Preserve jars and cans	13 65	
Picture frames and cord	39 45	
Quilts	16 00	
Range plates and repairs	93 89	
Scales	4 50	
Scrub brushes	60 54	
Sheeting	118 25	
Sponges	5 33	
Stools	13 00	
Table cloth	32 95	
Tinware and repairs	120 22	
Towels and toweling	71 29	
Wall paper and hanging	45 00	
Washstands	13 00	
Wisp brooms	6 01	
Wire and wire cloth	4 13	
		\$2,036 44

Building and Repairs.

Barbed wire	\$27 54	
Belting	9 14	
Fire clay	4 50	
Glass and putty	109 15	
Hardware	292 55	
Lumber	516 86	
Millwork	7 90	
Paints, oils and brushes	55 28	
Packing for engine	1 44	
Painting	739 23	
Plumber's supplies	444 01	
Repairing slate roofs	58 00	
Tank	20 00	
Wages, carpenter	1,678 70	
Window weights	18 60	
		\$3,982 90

Fuel and Lights.

Candles, 160 pounds	\$26 70	
Charcoal, 7 sacks	4 65	
Coal, 373 $\frac{5}{16}$ tons	3,863 24	
Coal oil, 250 gallons	68 90	
Gasoline, 6,376 gallons	1,642 64	
Lard oil, 60 gallons	68 25	
Matches	24 75	
Wages, engineer	1,800 00	
Wax tapers	2 25	
		\$7,501 38

Laundry.

Baskets, 10	\$24 50	
Bluing, 80 pounds	18 82	
Brushes	1 50	
Clothespins	1 10	
Irons	3 02	
Iron furnace-pan	5 00	
Sal soda, 1,151 pounds	19 24	
Soap, brown, 563 pounds	34 15	
Soap, powdered, 4,650 pounds	343 75	
Amount carried forward	\$451 08	\$74,639 29

Amount brought forward	\$451 08	\$74,639 29
Starch, 708 pounds	68 50	
Wages	1,744 65	
Washboards	4 75	
Wax, white, 8 pounds	5 05	
Wire clothes line	1 10	
		\$2,275 13

Stable and Dairy.

Barley, ground, 10,615 pounds	\$139 24	
Bran, 33,977 pounds	296 96	
Castor oil, 4 gallons	5 85	
Cracked corn, 3,725 pounds	70 63	
Currycombs and brushes	2 60	
Cutting hay	12 00	
Harness and repairs	15 50	
Hay, 78½ tons	995 82	
Horseshoeing	86 75	
Middlings, 9,592 pounds	120 31	
Milk pails and pans	3 00	
Oats, 10,572 pounds	207 16	
Oil meal, 4,826 pounds	80 18	
Pigs, 27	62 00	
Repairing wagons and buggies	92 50	
Straw	31 40	
Wages	1,412 50	
Wheat	54 93	
Whips	1 50	
		\$3,690 83

Miscellaneous.

Advertising	\$309 60	
Batteries and telephones	446 31	
Binding books	5 00	
Blacksmithing	99 13	
Books, stationery, and school apparatus	476 16	
Cartage	76 85	
Cement	111 00	
Car tickets	2 75	
Collection charges on State warrants	28 69	
Closet paper	11 50	
Christmas expenses	61 44	
Drugs and medicines	290 34	
Expense Clerk to city	15 45	
Express charges	130 65	
Expense pupils' parties	36 00	
Expense pupils to oculist	10 45	
Exchange on draft	50	
Expense pupils to Fair	10 70	
Farm implements	48 60	
Funeral expenses	30 00	
Ferry	47 30	
Freight on supplies	130 73	
Fly paper	8 25	
Granite	171 25	
Horse keeping	13 25	
Hair picker	55 00	
Ice	10 60	
Improving grounds	22 00	
Lime	94 80	
Lye for tree wash	8 30	
Music for blind	20 35	
Night watchman's clock	67 90	
Paper for printing office	21 29	
Pupils' traveling expenses	45 65	
Printing	15 75	
Postage and stamps	123 27	
Repairing and tuning pianos	35 00	
Rope	1 00	
Rubber hose	15 00	
Seeds and plants	5 20	
Amount carried forward	\$3,103 01	\$80,605 25

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,103 01	\$80,605 25
Surgical apparatus.....	40 00	
Subscription to Deaf and Dumb Annals.....	40 20	
Subscription to San Francisco Merchant.....	3 00	
Subscription to Magazine for Blind.....	14 00	
Sealing wax.....	75	
Sand.....	56 90	
Sewer pipe.....	49 84	
Traveling expenses.....	23 20	
Twine.....	6 54	
Telegrams.....	29 38	
Tiles for kitchen floor.....	8 25	
Type.....	83 38	
Water, 974,966 gallons.....	487 47	
Wrapping paper.....	15 01	
		3,970 93
Total expenditures.....		\$84,576 18

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1884.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Thirty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Thirty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Total.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
From appropriation for thirty-third fiscal year, received too late for last report-----			\$3,982 54
From appropriation for support-----	\$40,000 00	\$43,999 70	83,999 70
From Principal-----	1,390 69	1,645 36	3,036 05
From Durham Fund, transferred-----	2,023 35	826 26	2,849 61
From appropriation for Industrial Department-----		2,500 00	2,500 00
	\$43,414 04	\$48,971 32	
Total receipts-----			\$96,367 90
<i>Disbursements.</i>			
July 1, 1882, overdrawn balance thirty-third fiscal year-----			\$2,684 70
Salaries and wages-----	\$21,825 94	\$23,055 83	44,881 77
Supplies-----	16,690 78	20,454 78	37,145 56
Treasurer's salary-----	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses-----	70 38	588 69	659 07
Water account-----	2,349 88		2,349 88
Improvement of grounds-----	1,548 85		1,548 85
Furnishing Educational Building-----	1,963 62		1,963 62
Industrial Department-----		2,500 00	2,500 00
	\$44,949 45	\$47,099 30	
Total disbursements-----			\$94,733 45
Balance on hand June 30, 1884-----			1,634 45
Total-----			\$96,367 90

DETAILED STATEMENT.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

From appropriation for support for two years-----	\$83,999 70
From appropriation for thirty-third fiscal year-----	3,982 54
From Principal—cash from pupils, etc.-----	3,036 05
From Durham Fund-----	826 26
From Durham Fund to make good amount transferred to Additional Home and Refectory Account-----	550 50
Total receipts-----	\$92,395 10

Disbursements.

Overdrawn balance thirty-third fiscal year-----	\$2,684 70
Salaries and wages-----	44,881 77
Supplies-----	37,145 56
Treasurer's salary-----	1,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses-----	659 07
Improvement of grounds-----	1,548 85
Transferred to Water Fund (included in receipts)-----	2,349 88
Transferred to Furnishing School Building Fund (included in receipts)-----	490 82
Total disbursements-----	\$90,760 65
Balance cash on hand-----	1,634 45
	\$92,395 10

WATER FUND.

Balance on hand last report taken from General Fund	\$2,349 88
Paid for labor and supplies as per vouchers	2,349 88

FURNISHING EDUCATIONAL BUILDING FUND.

Received from Durham Fund	\$1,472 80
Received balance of Furnishing Girls' Home Fund from General Fund	490 82
	<hr/>
	\$1,963 62
Paid furnishing building, as per vouchers	<u>\$1,963 62</u>

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT FUND.

Received from appropriation	\$2,500 00
Paid for machinery and tools, as per vouchers	<u>2,500 00</u>

LIBRARY FUND.

Balance on hand last report	\$3,003 34
Received from dividends	151 63
	<hr/>
	\$3,154 97
Paid for books, etc., as per vouchers	<u>1,755 68</u>
	<hr/>
Balance cash on hand	<u>\$1,399 29</u>

LOUIS STRAUSS FUND.

Balance on hand last report	\$5,239 84
Received from interest account Durham Fund	300 00
Received from dividends	49 55
	<hr/>
	\$5,589 39
Less mortgage investment	<u>5,000 00</u>
	<hr/>
Balance cash on hand	<u>\$589 39</u>

DURHAM FUND.

Balance on hand last report	\$11,720 63
Received from interest and dividends	5,167 65
Received mortgage loan, repaid	30,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$46,888 28</u>

Disbursements.

Paid Durham Scholarships	\$1,033 31
Transferred to Educational Building Fund	2,597 23
Transferred to Furnishing Educational Building Fund	1,472 80
Transferred to Additional Home and Refectory Fund	550 55
Transferred to Louis Strauss Fund, apportionment of interest received	300 00
Transferred to General Fund	826 26
Miscellaneous vouchers	743 05
S. H. Long, piano	300 00
J. Gorman, instruction mattress shop	33 25
Improvement of grounds	785 20
Mortgage investment	<u>36,000 00</u>
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$44,641 65
Balance cash on hand	<u>2,246 63</u>
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$46,888 28</u>

ORGAN FUND.

Balance on hand last report	\$1,226 44
Received from interest	109 82
	<hr/>
Total cash on hand	<u>\$1,336 26</u>

CASH BALANCES.

Union Savings Bank, Oakland, California, June 30, 1884.

Credit of Durham Fund	\$2,246 63
Credit of Louis Strauss Fund	589 39
Credit of Library Fund	1,399 29
Credit of Organ Fund	1,336 26
Credit of General Fund	1,634 45
Total	<u>\$7,206 02</u>
Balance of appropriation for thirty-fifth fiscal year not drawn from State Treasury	\$0 30

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.

Horace Gushee	\$10,000 00
Henri Windel	15,000 00
Maus & Straude	16,000 00
Total	<u>41,000 00</u>

W. L. PRATHER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 1, 1884.

LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION SINCE JULY 1, 1882.

NAMES.	TOWNS.	Counties.
<i>Deaf and Dumb—Males.</i>		
Aldersley, Lyell	Napa City	Napa
Best, William C.	Napa City	Napa
Billings, Charles W.	Oakland	Alameda
Black, Jos. F.	Livermore	Alameda
Bucking, George F.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Butler, Louis L.		
Cator, Azro A.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Christeen, Fred. W.	Benicia	Solano
Christensen, L. O.	Hollister	San Benito
Coder, Sherman B.	Ukiah	Mendocino
Cohn, Max	San Francisco	San Francisco
Connelly, John	San Francisco	San Francisco
Collischonn, Fred.	Oakland	Alameda
Cotter, William	Haywards	Alameda
Coulter, Charles B.	San Andreas	Calaveras
Cushman, Ira D.	Georgetown	El Dorado
De Wolf, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco
Dilke, John T.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Dinsmore, Bruce	Clipper Gap	Placer
Dobner, Harry	Anaheim	Los Angeles
Dugan, Edward	Janesville	Lassen
Egan, William	San Francisco	San Francisco
Ewing, William	Walla Walla	Washington Territory
Funkenstein, Leon	San Francisco	San Francisco
Goodrich, Doney H.	Geyserville	Sonoma
Gross, Charles A.	Stockton	San Joaquin
Hadlock, Hathron	Berkeley	Alameda
Hannah, Andrew	Mendocino City	Mendocino
Harding, Josh. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hatch, Joseph	Redding	Shasta
Hatton, J. S.	Napa City	Napa
Heckman, Fred. W.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hoke, Harmon A.	West Butte	Sutter
Holman, Willis G.	Linden	San Joaquin
Isert, Gustav	San Francisco	San Francisco
Jacob, Isidore H.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Johnson, James H.	Madison	Yolo
Kaiser, George H.	Vallejo	Solano
Kavanaugh, William J.	Alameda	Alameda
Lake, Frank	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
Lambert, Norman	Carpenteria	Santa Barbara
Lewis, Beverly	Tracy	San Joaquin
Lipsett, Robert A.	San José	Santa Clara
Lohmeyer, Ed. W. F.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lynch, William H.	Paicines	San Benito
McCarty, W. E.	San Francisco	San Francisco
McQuillan, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco
Miller, Charles F.	Jenny Lind	Calaveras
Miller, Joseph	San Francisco	San Francisco
Olivas, Dolores	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
O'Brien, Daniel	San Francisco	San Francisco
O'Malley, John M.	Washington Corners	Alameda
O'Rourke, James P.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Pomber, Juan M.	Castroville	Monterey
Poyser, Harry	San Francisco	San Francisco
Price, Edmund M.	Salinas City	Monterey
Rahmstorf, George H.	Byron	Alameda
Raymond, Harry	Berkeley	Alameda
Redman, W. W.	Suisun	Solano
Redmond, G. S.	San José	Santa Clara

LAST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Towns.	Counties.
Reichsrath, Charles	Alameda	Alameda
Reynolds, Robert	Oakland	Alameda
Rosenbaum, Nathan	San Francisco	San Francisco
Saltenberger, George	San Francisco	San Francisco
Sanguinetti, Antone	Columbia	Tuolumne
Schilling, William	San Francisco	San Francisco
Schlewcek, Simon	San Francisco	San Francisco
Schreiner, Henry	Freeport	Sacramento
Schroder, George	San Francisco	San Francisco
Selig, Isadore	San Francisco	San Francisco
Selig, Kossuth	San Francisco	San Francisco
Shaw, James H.	Salinas City	Monterey
Shoaf, George A.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Sievers, Charles	Stockton	San Joaquin
Smith, Ellsworth	Riverside	San Bernardino
Stewart, Francis	Wilmingon	Los Angeles
Stewart, James H.	Orange	Los Angeles
Strobel, Fred. G.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Sullivan, T. W.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Taber, Hal.	Gibsonville	Sierra
Taber, Henry W.	Gibsonville	Sierra
Tripp, William H.	Stockton	San Joaquin
Weidemuller, Charles	San Francisco	San Francisco
Williams, Halleek	Tracy	San Joaquin
Watson, Fred. W.	Napa	Napa

Deaf and Dumb—Females.

Ankener, Frances L.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Ayers, Dora	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
Bradley, Arrenia J.	Chico	Butte
Bradley, Catherine	Chico	Butte
Campbell, Marie N.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Cleveland, May	Ukiah	Mendocino
Craddock, Rose	Shasta	Shasta
Crawford, Caroline J.	Berkeley	Alameda
Cohn, Celia	San Francisco	San Francisco
Cole, Elizabeth D.	Oakland	Alameda
Daggett, Mary E.	New Westminster	British Columbia
Darling, Sarah J.	Bear Valley	Mariposa
Decker, Delia	Chico	Butte
DeFrees, Mary A.	Oakland	Alameda
Degouy, Margueritte	St. Helena	Sonoma
Dobner, Ethel	Anaheim	Los Angeles
Doren, Theresa	San Pablo	Contra Costa
Durkee, Mary L.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Dugan, Mary E.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Eades, Ida	Lookout	Modoc
Emry, Frances E.	Chico	Butte
Ford, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco
Funkenstein, Pauline	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gand, Mabel A.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Gassagne, Adela	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Gerstle, Frederica	Baker City	Oregon
Gilbert, Angele	San Francisco	San Francisco
Halloran, Maggie	Birds' Landing	Solano
Hatch, Adeline	Redding	Shasta
Horriek, Lizzie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Howell, Marcia	Poplar	Tulare
Johnson, Lucy	San Francisco	San Francisco
Kiddell, May G.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Kuffel, Wilina	Bloomfield	Sonoma
Ledden, Gertrude	San Francisco	San Francisco
Leonard, Hattie E.	Oakland	Alameda
Lewis, Josephine	Tracy	San Joaquin
Maury, Laura	San Leandro	Alameda
McLaughlin, Sophie	San Rafael	Marin

LIST OF PUPILS—Continued.

NAMES.	Towns.	Counties.
Mucha, Rosa	San Francisco	San Francisco
Munson, Mary E.	Eureka	Humboldt
Müth, Elizabeth	Oakland	Alameda
Norton, Frances A.	Oakland	Alameda
Porter, Fannie E.	Turlock	Stanislaus
Reynolds, Emma	Oakland	Alameda
Ross, Nellie	Napa City	Napa
Schütz, Mathilda	San Francisco	San Francisco
Sieferman, Louisa	Woodland	Yolo
Sieferman, Emile	Woodland	Yolo
Thorpe, Charlotte C.	San José	Santa Clara
Wardlow, Helen L.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Welch, Nellie	Virginia City	Nevada
Wells, Sara Z.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Westfall, Dora A.	Chico	Butte
Wright, Honora C.	San Francisco	San Francisco
<i>Blind—Males.</i>		
Burkhardt, Frank R.	Marysville	Yuba
Calvert, George	San Francisco	San Francisco
Cooper, Fred. V.	Portland	Oregon
Durham, John O.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Foley, Dennis	San Francisco	San Francisco
Foster, Henry W.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Hull, Herschel V.	Stockton	San Joaquin
John, Peter R.	Livermore	Alameda
King, Frank J.	Alameda	Alameda
Klentsch, Frank J.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Lehe, Joseph	Virginia City	Nevada
Maduro, Joseph	Wright's	Santa Cruz
O'Rourke, James	San Francisco	San Francisco
Perry, Newell L.	Millville	Shasta
Richards, Lewis	Berkeley	Alameda
Sedgwick, Thomas	Berkeley	Alameda
Smith, Cecil H.	Oakland	Alameda
Staggs, William A.	Napa City	Napa
Weider, Daniel	Oakland	Alameda
<i>Blind—Females.</i>		
Alderson, Clara	Oroville	Butte
Clement, Catherine	San Francisco	San Francisco
Dalton, Nellie	Vallejo	Solano
Eastman, Mary W.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Fallon, Kate	West Berkeley	Alameda
From, Sorine W.	Salinas	Monterey
Foley, Kate	Duarte	Los Angeles
Haggerty, Carrie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Levy, Nathalie	San Francisco	San Francisco
Logan, Elizabeth O.	Penryn	Placer
Madrid, Esperanza	Visalia	Tulare
Mast, Augusta E.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Mast, Emma L.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Mullany, Dorenda	San Francisco	San Francisco
Penny, Ada	San Francisco	San Francisco
Perrot, Ella	Oakland	Alameda
Roth, Katie L.	Sacramento	Sacramento
Smith, Johanna E.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Taylor, Agnes M.	San Francisco	San Francisco
Ziegenbein, Ettie	Oakland	Alameda

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The California State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind is located at Berkeley, about four miles north of the City of Oakland. Between San Francisco and Berkeley a steam ferry plies almost every half hour in the day, and from Oakland a horse railroad is constructed, which lands passengers within easy walking distance of the institution.

First—The institution offers its benefits to all deaf and dumb or blind persons who are of age suitable for instruction, and who are of sound intellect, and free from vicious habits and contagious or offensive diseases.

Second—No charge is made for pupils from this State, except for clothing and traveling expenses.

Third—Pupils from other States or Territories are charged three hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. No deduction is made from annual charge, on any account, except in cases of prolonged sickness.

Fourth—The session begins on the fourth Wednesday of August, and closes the second Wednesday of June. Parents are earnestly requested to enter, or return their children, promptly at the beginning of the term. Only in extreme cases will the pupils be permitted to leave before school closes.

Fifth—Pupils should be provided with comfortable clothing when they enter the institution, and their wardrobe renewed twice a year.

Sixth—All moneys designed for pupils should be placed in the hands of the Principal, to whom, also, all letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed. Money orders should be drawn on the "Berkeley" Post Office; and all letters, packages, or trunks should be addressed, "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, Berkeley, Alameda County, California."

Parents or guardians of applicants for admission, are requested to furnish written answers to the following questions:

1. What is the name of the applicant?
2. When and where was he born?
3. Is his deafness or blindness from birth; or is it from accident or disease? If so, at what age and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is his deafness or blindness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing or sight?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove his deafness or blindness; and if so, what are the results?
6. Are there any other cases of deafness, blindness, insanity, or idiocy in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? If so, how and when produced?
7. Was there any relation between parents or grandparents before marriage?
8. Has the child had the smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
9. What are the names, nationality, occupation, residence, and Post Office address of parents?
10. What is the number of their children?

